

The Spirit Of The Age.

Freedom of Inquiry, and the Power of the People.

BY C. G. EASTMAN.

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The Spirit Of The Age

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Henry A. Wise in 1832 and '40.

THIS CONSISTENCY—A PERFECT SPECIMEN OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE BRITISH WHIG PARTY. READ IT EVERY MAN.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We venture to assert, there is no man in Virginia who goes to greater lengths in detracting from Mr. Van Buren and passing encomiums on Henry Clay, than the Hon. Henry A. Wise, member of Congress from the Accomac District. He is now upon his walk—indeed, going the grand rounds, not only of his own District, but occasionally poaching upon Messrs. Holleman's and Dromgoole's Districts. We understand, that on last Wednesday week he addressed about 200 citizens at Centerville, near the borders of King & Queen and Gloucester. Nearly all were whigs, and the exhibition was not very creditable to his taste or his candor. He dwelt upon Brownson, and his visionary doctrines, as if by any new sort of logic Mr. Van Buren could be held accountable for his eccentric notions. But the whigs are furnishing up the stale slang of the old Federalists in 1800—Then it was said, if Mr. Jefferson was to me made President, all the Bibles were to be burnt, and the Churches to be pulled down. A similar slang was used at Camp Holly on Saturday, by our worthy Representative. But what are Mr. Wise's denunciations worth? We have been fortunate enough to meet with a couple of addresses, bearing his signature, and dated August, 1832, which furnish reminiscences of any other than an agreeable character to that gentleman and the political party with which he is acting. Hear what Mr. Wise said of Mr. Van Buren. After enumerating the various candidates for the Vice Presidency, and stating the prospects of each for election, he proceeds to give his "reasons" for preferring Mr. Van Buren, and, among others, the following:

Extract from an Address to the citizens of Accomac and Northampton counties, prepared and published in obedience to a joint resolution of the Jackson corresponding committees for said counties, at a meeting held at Bell Haven, Aug. 21, 1832—This address is signed by seven committeemen, Henry A. Wise, second on the list.

"But, lastly, you ought to support Mr. Van Buren, because he is eminently qualified for the nation, and because his election will subvert the best interests of the country. Having early attached himself to the Republican party, he has uniformly adhered to it ever since. He has given his cordial support to all the great measures of the Government, in its most perilous times. He supported the administration of Mr. Madison, throughout the whole of the war; and while Mr. Webster, who in the Senate rebuked him so severely for a want of American feeling, was lending his aid to the treasonable schemes of the Hartford Convention, he was one of the ablest advocates of every plan that was calculated to bring the war to a favorable issue. The high estimation in which he was held by the State of New York, whose representative he had so long been, may be inferred from the fact, that on his resignation as Governor of that State, he was presented with a unanimous resolution of the Legislature expressive of the 'highest respect for his virtues and talents,' and tendering to him the congratulations of the Representatives of the people, with 'their earnest wish that he might enjoy a full measure of happiness and prosperity in the new sphere of public duty to which he was about to be removed.' With regard to his private character, it stands unimpeached and unimpeachable. For his political principles we point you to the history of his whole life. With him there have been no political somersets, no abjuring of principles formerly entertained. He has been uniformly opposed to a latitudinarian interpretation of the Constitution, and to all that train of constructive powers, which would strip the States of their reserved rights, and form out of the whole, one grand consolidated government. The only acts of his life, apparently inconsistent with these long-cherished principles, were his vote on the Cumberland road bill, and his vote in favor of the Tariff of 1828. The former of these he had since regretted, and the latter was given in obedience to the instructions of his constituents. He is opposed to the system of Internal Improvement by the General Government, to that great monopoly, the Bank of the United States; in favor of lowering the impost on the revenue standard, and of introducing a rigid but liberal economy into all the departments of the Government. In fine, to express his principles in one word, they are the principles of the President himself. If, on the other hand, we look into the life of Mr. Sergeant, we will find his principles to be the reverse of Federal, in favor of the Bank, in favor of the Tariff, in favor of the system of Internal Improvement, and in favor of a grand consolidated Government. And if you ask for his acts we can only point you to that famous abortion, the Panama Convention.

"Mr. Van Buren has been styled a deep intriguer, an Arch Magician, and a wily sycophant, with no aim beyond that of his own aggrandizement; and that too by the friends of Mr. Clay. Surely they must have forgot the intrigues of their paragon in 1820, the magic arts by which he got himself elected to the Senate in 1831; and his sycophantic wiles by which he aimed at being the mediator of the South in 1832. He has been charged with fomenting strife between the two highest officers of the Government, and sowing the seeds of discord among the different members of the exploded Cabinet; we deny the charge upon the authority of the President himself, and challenge his adversaries to the proof. The great crime of Mr. Van

Buren is his popularity. Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun, when looking with longing eyes towards the Presidency, find Mr. Van Buren most unceremoniously in their way. To this cause, and to this alone, must be attributed that rancorous hate, which is satisfied with nothing less than the immolation of his object."

This extract discloses, also, what Mr. Wise once thought of Mr. Sergeant. His "principles were ultra Federal." Yet Mr. Wise and Mr. Sergeant are "check-by-jowl" in waging a war of "uncompromising hostility" to Mr. Van Buren, whom he once so much lauded. Can any man be more inconsistent than Mr. Wise?

Now look at the portrait which Mr. Wise drew of Mr. Clay in 1832, a man whom he so much delights to honor.

After urging a variety of reasons in favor of Gen. Jackson's re-election, he deprecates the election of Mr. Clay in the following impassioned and animated strain:

EXTRACT from an Address to the citizens of Accomac County, in August, 1832, in behalf of the Jackson Corresponding Committee, signed by Henry A. Wise, &c.

"To elect 'Mr. Clay' at this time above all others, would be to exasperate the South into open rebellion, violence and open acts of treason, and to excite in this nation—flood it Heaven!—civil war with all its horrors. And heaven, indeed, should defend us (in) the land of Washington, from that curse so dreadful, yet, for shame! for shame! ever to elect Mr. Clay would be too humiliating for the people under this government. It would be to undo the glorious achievements of 1828, for the people to confess in the most audible way that they erred in turning him out of power who had usurped it by 'bargain and corruption.' This the people of the United States never can do: they will recollect that Mr. Clay is the same gentleman who in 1824 could not obtain, in opposition to Gen. Jackson, electoral votes enough to carry him before the House of Representatives. That he is the same who, as if to spite the people for rejecting him, disregarded the positive instructions of his own State legislature and the known will of the nation, by forming a coalition with a personal enemy, and disgraced himself and the country by receiving in bribe the blackleg of Kentucky. The same, who, whilst actually intrusted in part with the national welfare, in a dinner speech invoked 'war, pestilence and famine' upon his country rather than the election of Jackson over his conspirator against popular will. And the same, who since the Spirit of Pestilence 'spread his wings on the blast,' simultaneously introduced 'fast resolutions' in the Senate of the U. S., with would be religious motives, not to avert the dire power of pestilence disease, but for the double purpose of making the President either assume ungranted powers of the most dangerous kind, or of making him unpopular with the fanatics of the land. How recklessly profane was that ambition! How wicked that passion for power! how sacrilegious that hypocrisy! how woefully depraved that ingenuity, which could thus trifle with the God of Nations by attempting to pervert his most awful visitation to the petty instrumentality of party purposes! Judge ye of his patriotism and his private morals. He is still the same man, who was 'turned neck and heels' out of office by the people for first resisting their will and then abusing their power, usurped by bribery and intrigue. The same, who has since permitted himself to be elected to the U. S. Senate, in the positive violation again of the instructions of the people of Kentucky to their delegates in the State Legislature, for no other purpose than to be a thorn in the side of the President. The same, who, mortified at the success of the present Administration in obtaining the West India trade, which he had himself so signally failed to secure, abused the place of Senator by venting his chagrin and spleen on Mr. Van Buren, who had been Gen. Jackson's prime minister in negotiating with England, and who was then and is now Mr. Clay's most formidable rival for the Presidency. Who, in advocating the rejection of the nomination of his rival to be minister to the Court of St. James, openly espoused the maxim of monarchies and despots—'That the King can do no wrong'—familiarily entitled the President of the United States—KING, and relieving him of all responsibility to the people, imposed all his faults, foibles, sins and errors on the head of his Secretary of State, Mr. Van Buren, who is to be made the 'scapegoat of the wilderness'—as black with sins as the opposition can make him, in time for the next campaign for the Presidency after General Jackson's term expires. The same who, after pushing himself, though a candidate for the Presidency, on the arena of political strife, has with so little modesty, with such shocking indecency, stepped forth his own brazen champion, and bullied and berated nearly every compeer of the Senate Chamber, opposed in pride and principle to his election.

"The same, who even descended from the Senate Chamber to electioneer with a body of men cal-

ed boys who have since increased in number about as much as in stature. The same, in a word, who is now so pertinaciously and importunately begging and 'bragging' that of us, the boon of ambition, the power of office, which he once so unceremoniously snatched from us per force. How any man, who has thus so obstinately set himself in opposition to the will of the people, and who has so often and invariably abused what little of power has even been confided to him, can be so impudent now as to task to be favored, to be trusted, is unaccountable, except upon the supposition that his uncurbed and unbounded ambition is only exceeded by his hatred to the very first principles of Republicanism, submission to the constitutional will of the majority of the constituent!! But, at the same time, it is well that he is not more popular, when we consider that the labor of his life has been to identify himself and his fortunes with every political subject or 'System,' in which a majority of the States are interested or a majority of interests are concerned. On constitutional questions he has invariably taken part with expediency, and on question of expediency he is sure to side with a majority of votes. On the subject of Internal Improvements, for instance, he is ultra-latitudinarian. He assumes power to the General Government to construct roads and canals against the consent of the States. Pennsylvania, or any Western State, would not ask of any politician so much. On the subject of the Tariff also, he is wholly and solely for the 'protective system,' unmodified and unmitigated. The people of New York even were disposed to be much more lenient and compromising towards the South. In fine, on every important subject of Federal Legislation, Mr. Clay goes zealously with the great Northern, Middle and Western States, and yet is it not strange that a majority of them should not go with Clay for the Presidency? There is surely something in this question and the answer is easy. Those States have always regarded Mr. Clay as a selfish politician. He for himself and not for his country. He is not for Tariffs, or Turnpikes, or Banks for their sake, and much less is he for fasts and prayers for God's sake. His selfishness of late has been too eager and too apparent. During the last session of Congress, he and his party in the Senate were careful to mingle items of totally different character in the bill of appropriation to Internal Improvements, in order to compel the President either to 'Veto' projects of 'national importance' which he had acknowledged should be sanctioned, or to sanction others of the same kind as the Mayville road bill which he had before vetoed. And the fact itself showed, that little did Mr. Clay care whether works of national importance were sacrificed or those of mere neighborhood moment were paid for by the Government in violation of the Constitution, so that Jackson, either by his sanction of the one, or his 'veto' of the other, was made unavoidably inconsistent and rendered unpopular.

"And his course upon the United States Bank has been much more selfish as well as inconsistent, and the case is much more easily made out against him. In the year 1811, he opposed the Bank charter most strenuously, and voted against it upon constitutional grounds. He opposed it upon every ground of law and expediency at a time when it could be tolerated as a necessary evil, before it grew into a mammoth influence and its evils were, in fact, but little known. But since it has cured the objections of distinguished advocates with the appliances of retaining fees—now that it has laid its fangs upon the purse strings of popularity now that by supporting the bank, he is advancing his election, he has turned a complete somerser, and is not only for a charter, but though the 'fifth-er,' and as system beget systems and he is now getting old, he will soon be denominated by the adulation of his worshippers, the great grand father of the American system: yet upon the Bank question of 1832, he is for any thing but an American corporation, for monopoly, for privileged franchise independent of State taxation and exclusive privileges derogating from the powers of Congress in the incorporation in part of Foreign Stock! Again, that the President in his former messages having seasonably directed the attention merely of Congress to the Bank, and having suggested that the importance of the subject was such as to require their consideration then, with a view to their final dispositions, Mr. Clay, in one of his dinner speech tours through the State of Ohio, at the city of Cincinnati, openly censured the prudent advice of the President, as being too far in advance of the time for the expiration of the present charter in 1836, and declared it to be impolitic and unwise to attempt to modify a new charter so far in anticipation, without a foreknowledge of the vicissitudes of commerce and the mutations of trade for the intervening time. But afterwards recollecting that the Presidential Election comes on in November next, and calculating, with season, that the Bank influence in his favor would be almost omnipotent, he actually seized upon those very messages which he had before censured as premature, as the shallow pretext for taking up the Bank subject immediately. And although Gen. Jackson, in his last message, had expressly left the subject to the investigation of an enlightened people, and their representatives, yet Mr. Clay and his party added to the friends of the Bank actually spun out the last session of Congress to the unexampled length of seven months, in order to hurry the Bank bill, through all its stages, in one session, and, after it had passed both houses, and they were ready to adjourn, prolonged the session from the 9th to the 16th of July, for the avowed purpose of awaiting unnecessarily, the decision of the Executive, heartily hoping for that with which they were fully gratified, a Veto operate on the election in the fall. And, truly the most shameful part of the political profligacy of Mr. Clay and his party is, that though they now claim to be the warmest friends of the bank and pretend to be shocked by the veto, and alarmed for the prosperity of the country, yet they pray that the bank

charter might die in order that Mr. Clay might live. Though they professed to believe the charter all-essential, and necessary to the vital interests of the country, yet we heard their mouth-pieces in every direction praying for the President's veto which they deemed more essential and necessary to the success of Mr. Clay. They actually rejoice in the sacrifice, not of Mr. Clay at the public altar, but according to their own views of a Bank, of a public good at his shrine!

The fact is as disgraceful as notorious, we say that though Mr. Clay and the party in the opposition were in favor of the bank, yet they prayed for the veto, and though they prayed for the veto, yet they dared the President to exercise it, and vaunted and hectoring in the challenge! But was Gen. Jackson daunted, overawed, perplexed or confounded? Did he hesitate in such a case to consider of himself, and the comparatively petty issue of his election? To the honor of the President and of the Nation, we proudly exclaim, No! And history will record it as the greatest and most patriotic deed of his long life of distinguished service, that when a monied corporation became the formidable tool of a corrupt party and threatened the President in the event of his refusing it the aid of his office and the sanction of law to violate the Constitution—he acted upon independent opinions of his own mind and the scruples of his enlightened conscience, upon his own responsibility, and fearlessly exercised the high prerogative of his official veto which the Constitution has itself provided, for its own preservation."

Reviewing his course upon the Tariff, Mr. Wise thus breaks out upon Mr. Clay about the well known Compromise Bill:

"He was a hypocrite at first or a hypocrite at last, and the truth is, he was a hypocrite both first and last. He employed all his address and talents to retain every odious feature of the Tariff, and seemed determined, with the very irony of concession and reconciliation, to madden the South into sudden opposition to the laws of Congress, for no other purpose than to bring disastrous troubles upon the country, contemporaneously with Jackson's administration. Witness the effect his course had upon a part of the Representatives of South Carolina. Immediately upon the adjournment of Congress, they addressed a letter of complaint to their constituents, saying, in effect, that insult had been added to injury. If civil war must come, and it is but too certainly to be dreaded now, its torch will be lighted by a set of spirits chafed by the measures of Mr. Clay and the Tariff majority, in passing the 'Protective system,' to an unconstitutional and oppressive level, beyond the endurance of those who feel the injustice of its operation. The majority in both Houses of Congress has always been against the South since 1816, and its only hope has heretofore been in the Executive department. And now, fellow citizens, with these stubborn facts staring us in the face, we put it to the candor of every patriot to say—when all the exertions of a Union party in S. Carolina directed by the moderation and wisdom of such worthies as Drayton and Blair, can scarcely restrain civil war under the administration of a President favorable to the modification of the Tariff and to the wishes of the South—whether the Union could survive the election of Mr. Clay."

These are awful reminiscences to Mr. Wise and the whig party. They speak volumes for the President, and not a little against the efforts now made by Mr. Wise and his associates to make Mr. Clay as white and chaste as the driven snow.

They may be brought to bear against Gen. Harrison, too, who is sought to be elevated to the Presidency in lieu of Mr. Clay, but endorsed by him, Sergeant, and Daniel Webster, all of whose opinions are 'ultra-Federal.' There are one or two points worthy of note in these extracts. Mr. Wise then thought our hopes lay in the Executive; he is now supporting a man who strikes the veto out of the constitution, and tells his countrymen to look to Congress for protection. Mr. Wise then opposed a Bank; he now says, 'the People will cry for one like frogs for rain after a dry season,' and supports a man who believes one unconstitutional. He then feared the elevation of Mr. Clay, on account of his Tariff policy, leading to a dissolution of the Union; he is now supporting a man, not only endorsed by Mr. Clay, but if possible even more ultra than Mr. Clay. If these extraordinary contradictions of opinion, and revolutions of principle, do not shake the confidence of the people in Mr. Wise's judgment, what can? There is surely nothing more remarkable, than the prodigious inconsistencies here set forth. How Mr. Wise can rise before the people of his District or elsewhere, and ask them to follow him through the maze of such gross inconsistencies, we are unable to tell. Or, how can these flaming whigs think of inviting to the Capital of Virginia, to give the good people of this Commonwealth lessons on politics, a man, (we speak, of course, of Daniel Webster,) whom Mr. Wise declared eight years ago 'to have lent his aid to the treasonable schemes of the Hartford Convention?' When, in the presence of this proud people, Henry A. Wise and Daniel Webster shall stand in the capital of Virginia, side by side, like Castor and Pollux, co-operating in the holy office of throwing dust in the eyes of our yeomanry, to put down a man whom Henry A. Wise pronounced to be a sound States' Right politician after his own heart, in order to put in a latitudinarian Construction, a Tariff man, a Bank man, and withal the favorite candidate of the fell Abolitionists, with what astonishment and disgust will not the People of Virginia view this monstrous amalgamation!

Whig Meeting last evening—Old blue light Federalism in full bloom.

Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, member of Congress from Essex South District, addressed the Whigs last evening, at the City Hall. He is a man of talents and a gentleman, and we presume the whig

say a real true JEFFERSONIAN WAR DEMOCRAT, for that is the fashion in our days—we understand much interest was manifested by some of the uninitiated to have him explain how he could be a Democrat and have voted in the Legislature, IN FAVOR OF CALLING THE HARTFORD CONVENTION, also how democracy could be reconciled with those sentiments concerning Jefferson and Madison.

Of Thomas Jefferson.

"We have the confession of Mr. Jefferson, when in an evil hour, he gained the President's chair; that the United States were all in the full tide of successful experiment. And what has changed the scene? What has produced years of suffering, and at length war? The total departure from those principles of administering our government, which had brought in a full tide of prosperity."

Of Mr. Madison's Administration.

Our country is grievously oppressed by prohibitions of trade, wantonly imposed by the government of the United States, and its measure of injury is now filled up, by a declaration of war, impolitic, unnecessary and unjust.

"We declare that our rulers (James Madison and the Republican Administration of that time,) have forfeited all public confidence, and that our dearest interests require every possible effort to reduce them to private life.

"Those representatives who supported and voted for those pernicious measures, and finally for the desperate and atrocious act of declaring war, have shown themselves to be enemies of the Commonwealth.

"Our common interests, liberty and safety, are now more injured and opposed by the doings of our own National Government than they were promoted by those who in 1775, took up arms to defend them against the measures of the Government of Great Britain."

We did not hear that these apparent inconsistencies were explained. Were they?—*Lowell (Ms.) Truth Teller.*

Look out for frauds at the ballot box!

DEMOCRATS WATCH THEM—THERE ARE BRITISH WHIGS, BELLA BADGERS' AND THADDEUS STEVENS' ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

Democrats beware, or you will be beaten, not in fair fight, but by secret fraud and corruption. Let the outrageous frauds on the ballot box two years ago in the third district, and Adams co. Pa., be a warning to you. The whigs are desperate, they will resort to any means however desperate to carry the election; they will stick at nothing, it is their death struggle, and they know it. Their leaders talk openly of resorting to force, if they do not succeed; do you believe such men will hesitate a moment about violating the ballot box to gain their ends? There can be no doubt but what the whigs intend to commit gross frauds at the coming elections. Look to it: see that every thing is done to preserve pure the very palladium of our liberties, the ballot box. Let committees of the staunch, the true hearted and unflinching democrats watch it till the votes are counted; let them see that it is empty when the polls open, let them see that no votes are put into it after the polls close; let them see that the votes are counted right. We say again democrats, watch, be on your guard, or you will be shamefully cheated.—*Truth Teller.*

Legislature of Vermont.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Oct. 20.

Resolution, To adjourn on Friday, debated and laid on the table. Bill to raise jurors' fees debated and laid on the table.

HOUSE.

Report of Treasurer that there is no indebtedness of banks to the state except on dividend of Bennington, which is withheld on account of a disagreement with the Treasurer as to the law—referred to committee of ways and means.

Mr. Cleveland to amend bill relating to State prison accounts so as to raise the salary of superintendent to \$800—now 750—laid on the table. Report against claim of Lebeus Edgerton and it was dismissed.

The Senate came in and the joint assembly made the following appointments:

Hon. MILO L. BENNETT, 4th assistant Justice of the Supreme Court.

Windor County.

David Pierce, } Assistant Justices.
Reuben Washburn, }
Joel Hall, Windor, Sheriff.
Barnabas Deane, High Bailiff.
Henry Closson, State's Attorney.
Thomas B. Russell, judge of probate for the district of Windor.

Franklin County.

Cornelius Wood, } Assistant Justices.
Angustus Bart, }
Decius R. Bogue, St. Albans, Sheriff.
Peabody Keyes, High Bailiff.
Orlando Stevens, State's Attorney.
Wm. Bridges, Judge of probate.

Caledonia County.

Geo. W. Denison, } Assistant Justices.
Ezra C. Chamberlain, }
John Currier, Danville, Sheriff.
Isaac Denison, High Bailiff.
Bliss N. Davis, State's Attorney.
Samuel R. Mattocks, Judge of probate.
Samuel Sias, Salma Davis, George W. Drew, Jail commissioners.

Orange County.

Jacob K. Parish, } Assistant Justices.
Darius Pride, }
Wm. Barron, Bradford, Sheriff.
Abel Underwood, State's Attorney.
Rufus Hutchinson, High Bailiff.
Simons Short, Judge of Probate for the district of Bradford.

Wm. Hildard, Judge of Probate for the district of Randolph.

Lement Bacon, Jason Steele, John W. Smith, jail commissioners.

Washington County.

A nomination in the regular order was presented as follows:

Horace Hollister, Joseph Sawyer, Assistant Justices; John Starkweather, Sheriff; Homer W. Heaton, State's Attorney; Daniel P. Thompson, Judge of Probate; Levi Smith, High Bailiff; Thos. Needham, Silas C. French, Wooster Sprague, jail commissioners.

Another paper was presented, signed by nine members of the house from the county, setting forth that the preceding nomination was made by the vote of O. W. Butler, a member of the Senate, and a resident of the county of Lamoille, who is not, in their opinion, entitled to a vote in convention for the county of Washington; and they therefore nominated the following persons to the joint assembly: John Spalding, Orson Skinner, Assistant Justices; Isiah Silver, Sheriff; James Pitkin, High Bailiff; John L. Buck, State's Attorney; George Worthington, Judge of Probate; Joseph Howe, Wm. S. Clarke, Zenas Wood, jail commissioners.

Mr. Chandler of W. offered a resolution to test the opinion of the joint assembly, declaring, in substance, that O. W. Butler, on account of his residence in the county of Lamoille, is not entitled to a vote in the convention for the county of Washington. Supported by Messrs. Chandler of W. Miner of the Senate, Fullam, Sabin and Cutts; opposed by Messrs. Buckmaster, Butler of the Senate, Vilas, Rice of Somerset, and Smilie, and the joint assembly adjourned to half past 2 o'clock, this afternoon.

SENATE.

AFTERNOON.

The bill to raise jurors' fees was supported by Messrs Eaton of Washington co. and Palmer, and opposed by Messrs Butler's, Chipman, Bottum and Townsley in opposition, and rejected.

HOUSE.

The Senate came in, and the joint assembly resumed the consideration of the resolution relative to the right of Mr. Butler to vote in Washington co. convention. The resolution was supported by Messrs Dana of the Senate, Warner of New Haven, and Coolidge; opposed by Messrs Vilas, Smilie, Buckmaster, Eaton, (Senator) of Washington county, and adopted, ayes 178, noes 67, Mr. Butler of the Senate being excused from voting.

The subject of nominations for Washington co. was then left for further consideration. The following appointments were made:

Orleans County.

Isaac Parker, } Assistant Justices.
John Boardman, }
Merrill Williams, Greensboro', Sheriff.
Chester Carpenter, High Bailiff.
Samuel Sumner, State's Attorney.
Geo. Nye, Judge of Probate.
Geo. Worthington, Bela T. Jones, Luke Spencer, jail commissioners.

Grand Isle County.

Calvin Fletcher, } Assistant Justices.
Joseph M. Mott, }
Gary Whitney, Sheriff.
Pardon Duell, High Bailiff.
Frederick Hazen, State's Attorney.
Joel Allen, Judge of Probate.
Wm. H. Russell, Elihu Parks, Jesse Spaulding, jail commissioners.

C. L. KNAPP, Esq., Secretary of State. (C. L. Knapp, 166, J. T. Marston, 40, Charles Davis, 9, John L. Buck, 2, F. F. Merrill, 2, A. L. Brown, 1, P. T. T. Washburn, 1.)

Resolutions. By Mr. Vilas, to ascertain the amount of school fund; adopted. By Mr. Chandler of W. to provide for an immediate settlement by the treasurer with Lebeus Edgerton, according to the terms of the contract made with him as to his compensation as superintendent of the State House—laid on the table.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21.

A petition for the abolition of capital punishment was, on motion of Mr. Butler, referred to a select committee of three.

Bill annexing Acton to Townsend, passed. Messrs. Butler, Eaton of Fr. and Bottum were appointed a committee on the petition to abolish capital punishments.

HOUSE.

Petitions against capital punishment and relative to licences were presented and referred.

Reports.—A bill amending 32d chap. of Revised Statutes—authorizing a loan of \$20,000 of the school fund to the university of Vermont.

Resolution from Senate restricting Presidency to one term—laid on the table.

Bill from Senate taxing steam boat stock, read a third time.

Engrossed Bills.—Relating to bills of divorce, supported by Mr. Chandler of W., and opposed by Messrs Swift and Closson, when Mr. Hebard moved to commit the bill to be amended by striking out the provision that, when the parties have resided as husband and wife within this state one full year at any one time, a bill of divorce may be granted; agreed to, when Mr. Hebard supported and Mr. Swift opposed the bill, and it was passed, yeas 122, ayes 60.

SENATE.

AFTERNOON.

Bill to revise act incorporating Rutland and Whitehall Rail Road Co., read a third time and passed.

Sundry bills from the House were appropriately referred and Senate.

HOUSE.

Bill fixing town line between Brighton and Ferrisburgh, and bill for relief of Ebr. Brown, laid on table. Committee of election reported that Mr. Kendall, member from Enosburgh, is a Post Master, and Mr. Adams, of South Hero, moved a resolution declaring that Mr. K. was not entitled to his seat—laid on table.

Engrossed bills.—To pay Silas Wright \$20, (101 to 45); to pay \$437.61 for certain military services by 12th Reg't, 1st Brigade, 2d Division, on the northern frontier; severally passed. Mr. Hebard called up the bill appropriating \$2000 for a geological survey of the State, and it was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Blodgett offered a resolution to publish in the House Journals the proceeding of joint assembly of yesterday—passed.

Mr. Rice of Somerset called up the bill fixing the boundary line between Bennington and Windham counties, and it was amended and passed, 84 to 32, to a third reading.

Sundry bills were introduced and referred, and House adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Oct. 22.

Resolution to adjourn on Tuesday morning next, at 5 o'clock, was adopted. Report of Bank Commissioner and Inspector, and several others, received and referred.

Bill relating to indictment of highway discussed at length by many Senators, and passed, 17 to 13. Bills to extend jurisdiction of Justices, in criminal cases, and to unite school districts, read and passed.

Mr. Dana for select committee, made a report on the foreign documents on the subject of the public